



THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1882.

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THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

There is but little doubt if the opposition to the Democratic party can be marshalled in a solid phalanx at the next state elections, that it would result in its overthrow. It has so long abused the high trust which the people committed to it that all classes and conditions of men are turning their eyes away from it, and fervently wishing its downfall. The success of the combined opposition in Virginia last year has amply demonstrated that the Democracy, like

"that fatal and perfidious bark, built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark."

Has been abandoned by the people, either to rot or sink. The anti-Bourbons in North Carolina, when united are far more numerous, and consequently more powerful than their opponents. The Irishman said the fleas would have pulled him out of bed, had they been unanimous. All who are opposed to the methods of the faction now in power in this state, and who are not hopeless of amelioration of our condition are earnestly requested to consider this. Could our differences be sunk, there would be no difficulty in achieving the desired consummation.

The railroad policy of that party by which the state has been without any compensation, stripped of a highly valuable property; our principal seaports reduced to way stations; our largest inland towns and cities discriminated against in the matter of railroad tariffs; and our state system, the hope and aim of Caldwell, of Morehead, and other patriots, vanish among the dream of things that were, all done for the now generally admitted purpose of sending Vance to the Senate and making that cross-road's demagogue, Jarvis Governor, has alienated thousands of the best men and votes. They see in it nothing but unmixed and short-sighted selfishness; and that class is generally of the opinion that parties are made for parties, they are ready to abandon a gang who can without a blush, claim a sacrifice of vast public interests to the needs of party or party leaders.

It is unnecessary, however, to enumerate or identify the anti-Bourbons. They are, it is true, at present in a loose and disjointed condition. Many of them despair of relief; many doubt or deny that any can come from the only organized party in the state that antagonizes the Democracy. To all we say, let us have a friendly conference; let us compare our differences; let us compromise our claims; let us discuss in what best manner we can move upon the common enemy; and let us close up our columns and drive him from his entrenched places of power. The Republican party is willing to act with any set of honest men in so praiseworthy a fight.

To this end, we propose that before the time the next Republican State Convention is held, that the opponents of the Democrats, not heretofore Republicans, be invited to send delegates from every county in the state, though a delegate may not represent more than ten men; that these delegates meet at Raleigh at the time of the Republican Convention; that a free interchange of ideas and opinions be had; that every thing, except principles be arbitrated; that leaders be alike selected from every group of the opposition. Should we not be able to harmonize, such a meeting would be productive of good, in that it might be the sowing of seed which would bear fruit two years from this time.

Dr. Henry Highland Garnett  
TARBORO, N. C., March 15, 1882.

EDITOR POST.—Dr. Garnett is dead! and no man who reads American history is insensible of the vacuum that remains to be filled. Born a slave though descended from a distinguished grand sire, he rose by dint of unremitting exertion from the lowest depth of human society, or human slavery if you choose, to the highest round of the ladder of honor and fame. He was not great in an ordinary sense, but great when associated with great men and measures. His success on the stage on which he placed himself in the foremost rank of the advocates who struggled in behalf of emancipation. Who can forget that bold and daring utterance made use of more than a quarter of a century ago: "I would rather die a freeman than live a slave." That sentence affords some estimate of the man who uttered it. The obstacles that confronted him in his effort to obtain an education never cooled his ardor nor daunted his determination. Though the school which he attended was pulled down in the streets, yet his inflexible will was spurred to increased activity and his labors finally crowned with success.

No man has ever known Dr. Garnett to commit a rash or uncivil act. His demeanor stamped him at once as a polished gentleman, a scholar, a humanitarian. In debate he was firm, courteous and grandly eloquent. His speech in reply to Mr. Saunders, a Greeleyite, in New York in the great political contest of 1872 fully attests this fact. It was the byword everywhere, "Dr. Garnett took him down." His great speech in the anti-slavery convention held in New York long before the war, secured him the title of the ablest members of that body. And well did he deserve such a title, if his effort on that occasion is to be judged by recent ones.—Some men are great on one occasion and infinitesimally small on other occasions. In fact occasion makes some men and unmake others. His greatness did not consist of this kind. It is almost universally conceded that he was great at home, abroad and on every occasion. He was a preacher of rare merit, possessed as he was of the most fluent speech.

I chanced to be on the platform with him in 1878, in Boston, and it was then that I became personally and even intimately acquainted with him. I then learned that his personal attachment, coupled with his other winning qualities, was of the strongest possible kind. No man in America is more loved by those who knew him well, than was Dr. Garnett by his large circle of friends in New York, and others who have met him. His genial nature would present such a strong evidence of welcome that all conditions and race were at home when in his presence. No wonder his congregation shed bitter tears of regret, when by executive action, and a nation's sanction, he was removed from the scene of his weary years of toil and labor, to the far-off benighted shores, where his forefathers bathed their overheated foreheads in the tepid waters of the unbecalmed Atlantic. And as he long prayed, I suppose, he returned to the land of his nativity to die, unmolested by the disturbing noise of races and classes.

Who can forget the assistance he rendered those fleeing "exodusters" who, when reaching New York, found themselves without food, raiment or shelter? How he kindly tendered them the basement of his church, and used personal efforts to obtain clothing and food from a generous and hospitable public! None of us can forget how graciously his creatures were responded to, and how after all secured means and sent them on their way rejoicing.

His memory is deserving of any tribute that may be paid him, certainly a better one than I can pay. His example should serve as a light to guide those who would take his place, in proper avenues; his life should be a chart to point the coming youth to the height which he should attain; his achievements should stimulate the exertion of every ambitious school-boy, that he too may attain an end no less glorious. All should revere his memory, not simply because he was great, but because he was equally good and just. The foul hand of slander never polluted his garments. His whole life, so far as we know, was without a stain—it having stood the test, throughout, unimpeached and unimpeachable. He was pure, not simply as a man, but as a Christian, and cherished an ardent hope of attaining a glorious end. Revolution in governments, and changes in administrative policy may continue to excite public alarm and unsettle mercantile and industrial interests, but time will always be found to eulogize the memory and deplore the loss of any great and good men, especially when his works have been instrumental in guarding a nation's rights and promoting a nation's safety, and for these reasons I have taken occasion, briefly, to point out the commanding traits in the character of a noble public servant.

J. C. D.

Importance of Air.

To discourage the introduction of American canned meats into Germany the customs officers have contrived a three-fold duty upon such commodities. The meat is taxed for itself; the can as fine ironware; and the labels are compelled to pay another high duty as chromo lithographs. Apparently to justify the customs charges upon the covering of imported goods, a Berlin paper relates how Alexander Von Humboldt once took advantage of the exemption from duty of the covering of articles free from duty, formerly if not now the rule in France. In the year 1805 he and Guy Lussac were in Paris engaged in their experiments on the compression of air. The two scientists found themselves in need of a large number of glass tubes. This article was exceedingly dear in France at the time, and the rate of import upon imported glass tubes was something alarming. Humboldt sent an order to Germany for the needed articles, and gave directions that the manufacturer should seal up the tubes at both ends and put a label on each tube with the words "Deutsche Luft" ("German air"). The air of Germany was an article upon which there was no duty, and the tubes were passed by the customs officers without any demand, and arrived free of duty in the hands of the two experimenters.

The President has honored the journalistic profession by the nomination of John Russell Young to the Chinese mission, and Mr. Young will honor the diplomatic service by his entrance to it. His journeying in the East with General Grant was made under the most favorable circumstances, and there can be no doubt that he will be an able and faithful representative of American interests in China.

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RALEIGH, March 8, '82.  
EDITOR POST.—My first impulse on reading the last communication of your Washington correspondent, who rejoiced in the *non de plume* of Ociola, was to suffer it to go unanswered, but after some reflection I have concluded that it is my duty to reply. I have always condemned newspaper controversies, and deprecate the present contest which I have been drawn by Ociola, on account of his egregious misstatements relative to the work accomplished by congressional Hubbs in securing the appointment of colored men to office. In vindication of the truth, and in justice to myself, I am constrained to answer Ociola, and to expose the errors of which he is wilfully ignorant. Nodoubt this well informed and reliable (?) correspondent at present lives and moves in a state of supreme complacency, exulting in his signal triumph over X, of the Post, and Cipollo of the Newbern Lodge, who have had the effrontry to call in question the truth of certain assertions made by him in a former communication. He, perhaps, regards his last effusion as an *effusus* *crusher* for both, and says that having annihilated two adversaries at one blow, he is entitled to take rank as a hero, second only to that famous personage, Jack the Giant Killer, who is reputed to have "killed three at a stroke." Ociola will find, however, that the weapon which he has employed to dispose thus summarily of X. and Cipollo was not of the nature of Ociola's assertion that Messrs. Hamlin and Hunter, clerks in the Raleigh post-office, owe their positions to Mr. Hubbs' influence. Mr. Hunter was appointed by Gov. Holden, then postmaster, without Mr. Hubbs' knowledge and was retained on the succession of Hon. James H. Harris. Mr. Harris also presented and urged the claim of Jas. E. Hamlin in so forcible a manner that Mr. Nichols was induced to take the young gentleman into the postoffice. It is an unmerited reflection on our excellent postmaster, Mr. Nichols, for Ociola to insinuate that he would go out of his community and district and confer with Mr. Hubbs at the exclusion of his fellow-Republicans at home relative to the clerkship to be filled in the postoffice at Raleigh. It was understood on Mr. Nichols' succession to the postmastership that there were to be two or more colored clerks appointed and in making his selections it was natural that he should consult such leading colored men as Hon. James H. Harris, Stewart Elson, Esq., and others living right here at the capital city. Every postmaster has the appointment of his own subordinates, and it is an insult to an intelligent man for Ociola to tell us that Mr. Hubbs, and not Mr. Nichols, appointed Messrs. Hunter and Hamlin.

We feel friendly toward Ociola and would tender him a bit of friendly advice. Let him stick to his legitimate business, perform his duties faithfully

This was about as much as Mr. Hubbs had to do with Mr. Outlaw's obtaining a position under the government. I have the testimony of Col. Thos. B. Keogh that he and Mr. Harris called on Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War, and that Mr. Harris urged, and in fact demanded, Outlaw's immediate appointment. The Secretary at that time was not even aware that Mr. O. O. was on file, though Ociola would attribute his appointment to the mere fact of Mr. Hubbs' having walked with him over to the Department of War where he went for the purpose of submitting his application and recommendations. At the interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Harris the latter obtained a promise before leaving that Mr. Outlaw should have a place, and this gentleman was at once examined and appointed to the only vacancy then existing in the Department. Mr. Outlaw acknowledged in graceful and grateful language that he owed his appointment to Mr. Hubbs' efforts on his behalf, and as I stated in my previous communication his letter containing this acknowledgment was read before the late colored convention held in this city. Will Ociola dare to reassert that Mr. Hubbs procured for Mr. Outlaw a clerkship in the War Department, and that too against the testimony of Col. Keogh and Mr. O. O.'s own written statement?

I am hardly justified in consuming the space necessary to contradict Ociola's assertion that Messrs. Hamlin and Hunter, clerks in the Raleigh post-office, owe their positions to Mr. Hubbs' influence. Mr. Hunter was appointed by Gov. Holden, then postmaster, without Mr. Hubbs' knowledge and was retained on the succession of Hon. James H. Harris. Mr. Harris also presented and urged the claim of Jas. E. Hamlin in so forcible a manner that Mr. Nichols was induced to take the young gentleman into the postoffice. It is an unmerited reflection on our excellent postmaster, Mr. Nichols, for Ociola to insinuate that he would go out of his community and district and confer with Mr. Hubbs at the exclusion of his fellow-Republicans at home relative to the clerkship to be filled in the postoffice at Raleigh. It was understood on Mr. Nichols' succession to the postmastership that there were to be two or more colored clerks appointed and in making his selections it was natural that he should consult such leading colored men as Hon. James H. Harris, Stewart Elson, Esq., and others living right here at the capital city. Every postmaster has the appointment of his own subordinates, and it is an insult to an intelligent man for Ociola to tell us that Mr. Hubbs, and not Mr. Nichols, appointed Messrs. Hunter and Hamlin.

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should Mr. P. accept of the nomination of the Republicans and be elected, he may forget the bridge that has carried him safely over as some others have done, who are indebted to Republican voters for their official honors. We will reserve our judgment on this question till further developments take place. One thing we will say, however, that there are some Republicans, as elsewhere, who need a regeneration and re-baptizing in the pure and undiluted principles of the Republican party before they are fit to be called by the title of true and honest Republicans.

The colored voters here are about as asted and active as to their political and civil interests as anywhere in the state. "In the time of peace they are preparing for war."

On the night of March 1st, they met and took steps towards calling a county convention for the purpose of sending delegates to Goldsboro on the 23rd, and also appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the club as a permanent organization so that matters relating to their educational and political welfare in the future might be facilitated with the least trouble and inconvenience. So long as the colored Republicans of Rowan have such watchmen in the political tower as Prof. A. S. Richardson, the talented and vigorous editor of the *Zion's Star*, P. C. Hall, W. E. Henderson, H. H. Bingham and others, there is not much danger of their being cajoled and allured to the support of any candidate by a batch of not-to-be-fuiled-pledges.

So far as the negro voter is concerned the future campaign is to be run on a "cash system." No bankrupt aspirant, nor political insolvent whose safe key is in the keeping of the Democratic party need apply, for "poor trust is dead, bad pay killed him."

We have made several visits to the State Colored Normal School under the charge of Rev. F. O. Crosby, assisted by Prof. A. L. Richardson. The colored people here are very much pleased and grateful for the establishment of one of the normal schools in their midst. The number—forty-seven—in attendance is not as large as could be desired but there are favorable prospects of the number increasing by next year. If those attending have the desire to become proficient teachers in proportion to the zeal and efforts of their instructors to assist them in this direction then the school will have accomplished the mission for which it was started. The Parochial Presbyterian school is superintended by Prof. L. Hubbard, the excellent disciplinarian and instructor. This school numbers 137 on the enrollment, and is progressing finely in the acquirement of a knowledge of the three "R's." The people of Salsbury we found very affable, hospitable and benevolent.

May they be happy, prosperous and contented in every regard is the wish of your correspondent.

More anon, C. H. M.

From the day that President Arthur was inaugurated he has been the President of the whole people and the equal friend of all equally deserving Republicans. He has known neither Grant nor anti-Grant, neither stalwart nor half-breed. There is no sense in any continuation of meaningless factional lines or designations. The President's aim, so far as party action is concerned, has been and is to unite all Republicans. But it is not to be a union of some against others. If we are to have harmony it is not to be based upon the political massacre of any Republicans. There are not too many voters in our party, and all have equal rights.

It is now about six months since the death of President Garfield. Great men have been paid him, as it was fitting should be done. It is now time for enough independence of thought and action to be asserted to put an end to all unmanly holding of breath, and to brush aside the popinjays who think to enslave men with their formulas and their foolish exactions.

General Garfield has been President, and his will will ever be spoken with the reverence due to him and his station.

But even the Saviour of mankind is discussed, and Garfield will be. It is not blasphemous to say that he had weaknesses, nor is it even reprehensible to say that he did *some* things which had much better have been left undone. This country will not banish all who did not agree with him, nor will public opinion finally sustain his public persecution.—National Republican.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.—"You must have been leaning up against the banisters, Augie, dear," affectionately remarked the fair girl's grand-mother as she brought her spectacles to a correct focus and took another look at the status on the waist of Augie's dress. "There ain't no hanister stains," returned the truthful maiden, who was a little hoye' ble class in the parlor church. "Charley was seeing me caramels last night and I guess them's the prints of his fingers."

WORKING MEN.—"You must be boozing," There is a great deal of talk about the "Independent movement," as the most of your readers know that one of the independent anti-Bourbon converts—Hon. Chas. Price—resides here. Mr. Price, we understand, and Dr. Ramsey, who is claimed as a leader in this second installment, have provoked and justified this second communication from myself. I would say by my first letter, and am prepared to prove every assertion made thereto if necessary by personal statements from several of the best Republicans in the state. I have said and I repeat it, Ociola to the contrary notwithstanding that James H. Harris and Mr. Orlando Hubbs secured the appointment of W. H. Outlaw to the post which he now holds. Mr. Outlaw was in Washington City, an applicant for office, Mr. Hubbs accompanied him to the War Department where his application was filed.

Call for a State Convention of Colored Citizens of North Carolina, to Meet in Goldsboro on the 29th of March.

Whereas the colored citizens of Onslow county assembled in convention on the 7th of January prox., at Jacksonville, to consider matters appertaining to their rights as citizens of the United States, and of North Carolina; especially in the matter of colored citizens in Onslow and many other counties of the state being excluded from the jury box.

And whereas said convention did unanimously adopt resolutions calling a state convention to assemble in Goldsboro on Wednesday the 29th of March, at 12 o'clock M., to take such steps as may be deemed advisable relative to the gross outrage and infringement upon our rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of North Carolina.

We deem it grossly inconsistent with the spirit of our system of government that a portion of the citizens of the state should be denied their constitutional rights of representation where their lives, liberties, characters and property are at stake.

We consider it of the greatest importance that this inestimable boon of freedom—the heritage of citizenship should be guarded with zealous and watchful care.

We regret exceedingly that in consequence of the Bourbon spirit which controls temporally the political power in our State, the stigma should go out to the world that ever a portion of the citizens of the Old North State should conspire to rob their weaker brethren and fellow citizens of their constitutional rights.

Believing that the better portion of our fellow citizens will denounce this great injustice done our race, and that the great medium of public sentiment—the press, will condemn the faithless guardians who thus betray the highest trust of the people, we look forward to a brighter era.

We have made several visits to the State Colored Normal School under the charge of Rev. F. O. Crosby, assisted by Prof. A. L. Richardson. The colored people here are very much pleased and grateful for the establishment of one of the normal schools in their midst. The number—forty-seven—in attendance is not as large as could be desired but there are favorable prospects of the number increasing by next year. If those attending have the desire to become proficient teachers in proportion to the zeal and efforts of their instructors to assist them in this direction then the school will have accomplished the mission for which it was started. The Parochial Presbyterian school is superintended by Prof. L. Hubbard, the excellent disciplinarian and instructor. This school numbers 137 on the enrollment, and is progressing finely in the acquirement of a knowledge of the three "R's." The people of Salsbury we found very affable, hospitable and benevolent.

We would recommend that public meetings be held in every county of the state at an early day where free expressions may be given and where delegations shall be chosen to attend the convention at Goldsboro on the 29th of March. Each county will be entitled to twice the number of votes they have members in the House of Representatives. The counties can send as many delegates as they see proper. It is hoped that every county will be fully represented.

And we the blessing of Providence attend our meeting.

Cumberland—W. Hood, Jno S

Leary, G C Scirlock.

Brussels—J Spels, J W Davis.

Eden—E R Dudy, Geo H White.

B. Abbott, Jas Randolph, Jr.

Richmond—N W Hardee.

Columbus—H McDowell, J W

Spaulding.

Pasquotank—Hugh Cole.

Wilson—N H Hill.

Fender—W McDaniel, Geo W Carr, Alfred Lloyd.

Wake—J H Harris, S Ellison, J H

Jones.

Duplin—A J Stanford, Irwin Bea-

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1882.

Let no man fail to send his money at once for the Post. Should he fail to do so his paper will be stopped.

TARBORO, N. C., March 18, 1882.

MR. EDITOR—Pursuant to announcement, a number of our citizens met in mass meeting in the court-house here, on Saturday last, the 11th; for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Edgecombe county in the Goldsboro Convention.

John C. Dancy called the meeting to order and stated the reasons for which it was assembled. He read copious extracts from the legal opinion of Judge McRae in relation to the rights of citizens of whatever race or color, and emphasized the belief that the convention would result in great and lasting good to those whose rights had been so unmercifully abused in various sections of the state. He took occasion to laud the efforts of those who had been unswerving in their defense of the negro, and roundly criticized the speech of Senator Jones, of Nevada, delivered in the United States Senate Chamber a few days previous.

On concluding, F. W. Whitted was elected chairman and John C. Dancy secretary. The former accepted in a short speech, and briefly commended the object for which we had gathered. The call having been read by the secretary and sanctioned, by order of the convention, a committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. In their absence Hon. W. P. Mabson favored the convention with a short speech, heartily endorsing the movement.

After being out a short while, the committee through its chairman R. S. Taylor, presented the following resolutions which were read by the secretary of the convention and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the history of people and nations, from time immemorial, it has always been the custom of the prescribed to make known their complaints that a remedy might be applied, by a public declaration of wrongs endured. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we, the colored citizens of Edgecombe county have, to a more or less extent, enjoyed the privilege of sitting on juries, our fellowmen in other counties have been denied this right, and believing in the declaration of rights that all men are created free and equal, we deem it just to them that we should ask those in authority to assist them in their endeavor to secure this right.

Resolved, 2d, That while we have no disposition to excite a prejudice between the races in view the unity of feeling that has in recent years distinguished us, yet we are not unmindful of the great truth that should be taught at every fireside, that "equality of rights is the first of rights."

Resolved, 3d, That we recognize in the views of Judge McRae a just solution of the problem now agitating the public mind, and a correct view of the breadth of the laws that constitute our political system.

Resolved, 4th, That we heartily endorse the call for a state convention to consider this and other vital questions affecting those rights around which must be erected a safeguard that will shield us from discrimination, and we manifest this feeling by electing suitable delegates to represent us in said body to assemble at Goldsboro on the 29th inst.

Resolved, 5th, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are, hereby tendered Hon. W. P. Canaday, for the bold, outspoken and uncompromising stand he has taken in behalf of our every right, and as further evidence of our sincerity we do hereby endorse the Wilmington Post as the organ worthy of the earnest support of every Republican citizen.

R. S. Taylor, Hilliard Knight, John C. Dancy, Jesse Jenkins, W. W. Watson, David Wimberly, John C. Dancy, S. B. J. Powell, Aaron R. Burges, William Watson.

The following delegates were then elected by the convention to attend the Goldsboro convention, viz: John C. Dancy, Daniel Knight, R. S. Taylor, W. W. Watson, J. H. Camen, T. D. Dancy, David Wimberly, M. S. Dancy, J. H. Joyner, F. W. Whitted, W. P. Mabson.

It was noted that any colored man in the county whose name had not been mentioned, who might wish to go to the Goldsboro convention, he be allowed to do so.

There appearing no further business the convention adjourned.

F. W. WHITTED, Chm;

Gratitude Beyond Expression.

H. H. WALTERS & CO., May 2, 1881.

H. H. WALTERS & CO. SAYS—The result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing, so much so that I can find no words to which to express my indebtedness to you.

REV. W. H. PRENTISS.

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house a spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her home are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she soon know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the parent and best of medicines. —*W. H. WALTERS.*

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT  
The Unusual Experience of a Woman  
in a Remarkable Case.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle* of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the *Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle*:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statement which follow are, first, gratitude for the favor you have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most pernicious influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and was won over against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often leaves without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but it has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of Bright's Disease. Certainly agony and possible death is the result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food of en failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrosus disease was becoming fixed upon my head, but, as I would come one day, and give due credit to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food of en failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. 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THE WILMINGTON POST.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1882.

Important to Subscribers  
We will not carry dead heads on our list. Send in your subscription or your paper will fail to reach you.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the week: P S Jordan and miss Coropai Eagles; Adolphus Thomas and miss Maria Loftis; Solomon Ready and miss Charlotte Jones; Irving Costin and miss Ella Gorham.

One David Jackson, a noted colored desperado, is wanted for highway robbery, said to have been committed on an afflicted colored man and stranger, from Richmond, named Solomon Gibbs, and also for forcibly abducting and carrying off one Fanny Johnson, widow of the late notorious Tom Johnson, and brandishing a pistol and threatening to shoot any one that interfered.

GENERAL MANAGER WINDER.—Maj. J. C. Winder has been appointed General Manager of the Raleigh and Gaston, Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line and Carolina Central Railroads, comprising the lines from Weldon to Shely and Weldon to Wilmington via Hamlet; and Capt. W. W. Chamberlain, of Norfolk; Financial Agent of the same. Maj. Winder is well known in Wilmington, being formerly General Superintendent of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. His appointment, it is thought, will give general satisfaction.

FRIDAY'S FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, about half past 3 o'clock, fire broke out in a carriage house on the premises of Mr. James Dawson, on Front, between Chestnut and Mulberry causing much excitement on account of the large amount of valuable property in the immediate neighborhood and the danger that the flames would spread. Owing to the exertions of the fire department greatly assisted by the water works, however, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, all the wood work of which was entirely destroyed, another building or two on the same lot being slightly damaged. The fire started from a spark.

Collector Johnson of Charleston, and Capt. Mitchell of the Revenue Steamer McCullough, were in our city on Thursday; they came to the city in their beautiful little steamer, spent a few hours (pleasantly, we hope) and left at 2 o'clock for home. Collector Canada and Special Agent Weeks boarded the vessel, but the amount of damages assessed before they were allowed to depart this port, we know not; but if R. Hayes could have seen Johnson standing in the stern of "that that" vessel as she passed down stream, he would have congratulated himself on refusing to appoint him to office. We are not going to tell on Johnson from the fact that we think he was the best man of the crowd. *Thar now.*

THEFT.—A large leather valise, packed with clothing and other valuables, was found in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Princess streets, on Wednesday morning last. It had been cut open and had the name "C. H. Blocker" on both ends, but there was no indication that any thing had been taken, the thief no doubt being after money or jewelry. It transpired that C. H. Blocker and family, of Cumberland, came down on the steamer D. Murchison Tuesday night and left on the train the same evening for Alabama, and that the valise had been stolen from the boat after her arrival here. It was forwarded by express to the owner at Greenville, Alabama.

MONDAY'S FIRE.—The building on Front, between Princess and Chestnut streets, owned and occupied by Mr. James C. Lumden and family as a residence and millinery store, and the lower floor front by Messrs. R. H. & Oscar Grant as a plumbing and gasfitting establishment, caught fire on Monday afternoon last and was partially consumed. The furniture and stock was all removed, and the Messrs. Grant also saved everything, and would have done so if the things had not been removed, as no damage of consequence ensued below the second story. Mr. Lumden estimates his loss at from \$1,200 to \$1,500, upon which there was no insurance. The building will be reconstructed and furnished with a tin roof.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting held at the court house on Wednesday night last in the interest of the Clinton and Point Caswell railroad, Col. Roger Moore presided and W. B. McKey, Esq., acted as secretary. Messrs. E. W. Kerr and Duncan O'Hanlon made interesting speeches in reference to the probable benefits of the enterprise to this city, if completed; the urgent necessity for better facilities for transportation than now exist between the points interested, and the probable cost of building and equipping the road, which Mr. O'Hanlon estimated would require about \$175,000. Mayor Smith Messrs. H. A. Rugg and J. G. Stevenson were also called upon and addressed the meeting briefly in favor of the enterprise, after which Messrs. H. A. Rugg, W. L. Smith and J. G. Stevenson, were appointed a committee to

co-operate with the committee appointed by the Clinton meeting to solicit subscriptions. A motion requiring the various committees to report at a meeting to be held at Point Caswell was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.—The following deeds, mortgages, &c., were probated during the past week by the proper authorities:

Deeds.—Rev T. B. Lyman to A. J. DeRosset and others; F. M. King to Lewis Wade; G. W. Williams to S. N. Townsend; S. M. Empie to G. W. Fowler; W. G. McRae to Anna M. Moore; John Thompson to John A. Odum; Sophia J. Dawson to A. B. Cook; James Wilson to J. H. Davis; Stephen Herring to J. W. H. Burnett; R. H. Hicks to John A. McDowell; Ed A. Orell to Celia McGarigle; John McRae to F. H. Lewis, Florida; Adrian & Voller to M. Goodman, Anson; Adrian & Voller to J. C. Smith, Anson; O. G. Parley and wife to Josiah Cumber; O. G. Parley and wife to F. G. Gooding; James Walker to city of Wilmington; W. J. Everett to Tobias Conner; R. F. Fowler and wife to G. B. Keoth and wife to S. M. Empie; S. M. Empie to S. P. Fowler and C. T. Koeth.

John St George to A. R. Heyer; Ramsey Leyne to G. C. Shepard; Robert T. Pickett to A. D. Wessel; Wright Morris to A. D. Wessel; C. H. Thomas to A. D. Wessel; J. M. McKeithan to D. L. Gore; J. B. Howard to A. D. Wessel; Hosea Shepard to W. F. Alderman.

For the Post.  
Removal of Remains of U. S. Soldiers

On the 14th inst., Mr. R. C. Taylor, the very efficient Superintendent of the National Cemetery at this place, removed from Fort Fisher, under instructions of the government, the remains of one hundred and twenty-five Union soldiers, killed and buried there during the war.

The storms had washed the sand off of the graves, or pits, leaving a part of the bones exposed.

The remains were interred in the beautiful hallowed resting place, the National Cemetery, and marked "Unknown U. S. soldiers."

"Here let them rest;  
And summer's heat and winter's cold  
Shall glow and freeze above this world;  
A thousand years shall pass away—  
A nation still shall mourn this day,  
Which now is blest."

For the Post.  
WILMINGTON, March 18th, 1882.

Pursuant to the call for a convention of colored citizens of the county of New Hanover, the delegates-elect met in the court-house at 10 o'clock a. m. to elect four delegates to the State Colored Convention, which convenes in Goldsboro Wednesday the 29th inst.

Hon J. S. W. Eagles called the convention to order.

Daniel Howard was chosen temporary chairman and J. E. Sampson secretary.

The roll of delegates was called and the chairman appointed the following committee on credentials: Joseph D. Sampson, J. E. Scott and W. H. Howe.

In the absence of the committee J. E. Sampson, H. Brewington, and others, briefly explained the object of the convention.

The report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The convention proceeded to the election of delegates at large for the city of Wilmington to the convention then in session with the following result: Jas Cutlar, Geo E. Berden and Owen Burney.

On motion the acting chairman of the convention and secretary were unanimously declared the permanent officers.

The following are the delegates elected to the Goldsboro Convention: J. E. Sampson, E. E. Green, Alfred Howe and Joseph A. Sharpless. Alternates—J. S. W. Eagles, James A. Lowry, John Pleasant and Wm H. Waddell.

Their being no other business, on motion, the convention adjourned.

J. E. SAMPSON.

LUMBERTON, N. C., March 11, 1882.

DEAR FRIEND.—The colored people of Robeson county held a convention today, and all the townships were represented.

Dr. L. A. Rutherford was made chairman; J. E. Bill, Secretary; H. H. Smith, Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. A. Roberts, W. H. Pendell and H. H. Smith were appointed a committee on resolutions.

While the committee was out the convention was addressed by Messrs. Jas. F. A. Lamond and E. R. Procter with very able speeches.

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution against the present system of working the public roads, and against those who have heretofore acted as Independents; and requested a County Republicans Convention, all of which was adopted.

The following named delegates were elected to the State Convention to meet at Goldsboro on the 23rd of March, namely: L. A. Rutherford, Wm. Bishop, W. M. Rowland and M. H. McNeelers.

L. A. RUTHERFORD, Chmn.

Jno. E. BILL, Sec.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
March 12, 1882.

MR. KELTON.—The force of the present agitation concerning the colored man's rights is beginning to be felt in the western part of the state where

he is more disfranchised than his eastern brethren. In this section the Guilford county commissioners have taken the first steps towards redressing in part, our political and civil wrongs and recognizing us as entitled to the rights of jurors, by summoning two colored jurors for the present court, over which His Honor Judge Graves is presiding.

Received, That said call be endorsed, and that this meeting recommend the holding of a county convention for Wake county, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on the 25th day of March, at 12 M., for the purpose of taking such action as will secure the proper representation of Wake county in the state convention on the 29th.

At a meeting of the Republicans of East Raleigh, held on Friday evening, the 2d inst., it was

Resolved, That the above proceedings be approved and that a committee of three be appointed in connection with the committee appointed by the citizens of Oberlin, to have those proceedings published for the information of the colored people of the country.

In conformity to the above, this call is hereby issued for a mass meeting of the citizens of Wake county, favorable to the object set forth in the foregoing, to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on the day and date indicated, to take such action in the premises as such a body may deem best.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be approved and that a committee of three be appointed in connection with the committee appointed by the citizens of Oberlin, to have those proceedings published for the information of the colored people of the country.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of the state held in Guilford county for the last six years, I trust the question is answered to the satisfaction of our pretended friends who have been accustomed to ask us when seeking their advice in this matter, "what more will you all accomplish by such a movement now than you did in the past?"

The committee appointed by a meeting of the colored citizens of Guilford county to wait upon the commissioners did so on the 6th inst. Rev. L. R. Johnson opened the interview with a few remarks explaining the purpose of our appearance before them (the commissioners) and then introduced Mr. C. H. Moore as spokesman on the part of the commissioners. After he had spoken of our grievances in being denied our rights in the state courts and quoting from legal authorities that we are entitled to, but prejudicially deprived of them. He in conclusion called upon the commissioners to redress this wrong in the name of the truth, of justice and of right.

The chairman of the commissioners replied that they had intended no injustice by not recognizing us as jurors. In fact that, acting in accordance with the advice of their counsel, they had left the task to the magistrates of selecting the names of those in the county competent to be jurors. The reason they had done this was because being few in numbers they had not the opportunity of becoming so well acquainted with those capable of serving in the capacity of jurymen as the magistrates who are scattered throughout the country.

The names that were sent to them to be placed in the jury lists were not specified as being those of white or colored men.

The above is in substance what the chairman said.

It seemed to us that they wished to shift the responsibility and their duty of selecting the jurymen on to the shoulders of the magistrates. Whether this is right or not they ought to know. We, however, have our opinion on the question.

At a mass meeting held in Jackson on the 6th for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent Northampton county in a district convention to be held in Goldsboro on the 29th inst., for the purpose of taking in to consideration the subject of a more legal showing for the colored man as a juror, delegates were as follows: Samuel G. Newson, Paul F. Halsey, John D. Davis, Mansie Y. Pope, Alternates—Geo. S. Mabry, W. C. Coates, Albert Jacobs and Claiborne Faison. After which the meeting adjourned.

P. F. HALSEY, Chmn.

ROBERT KINCY, Secy.

A Political Mass Meeting.

JACKSON, NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C., March 6th, 1882.

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P. F. HALSEY, Chmn.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 49 cents per gallon, but without reported sales.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.87 for Strained and \$1.90 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.00 for Hard, \$3.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin.) Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market opened strong, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11½ per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts. 3 lb

Good Ordinary, 10 5-16 " "

Low Middling, 11 3-16 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 12 " "

March 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 49 cents per gallon, but without reported sales.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.87 for Strained and \$1.92 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.00 for Hard, \$3.25 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 100 bales on the basis of 11½ per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 9 1-16 cts. 3 lb

Good Ordinary, 10 7-16 " "

Low Middling, 11 5-16 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 12 " "

March 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cents per gallon, with small sales at that figure, closing firm at 48¢.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.85 for Strained and \$1.92 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin.) Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 11½ per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts. 3 lb

Good Ordinary, 10 5-16 " "

Low Middling, 11 3-16 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 12 " "

March 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cents per gallon, with sales later of 200 bales at 48 cents, closing strong.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.85 for Strained and \$1.90 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin.) Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales reported on a basis of 11½ per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts. 3 lb

Good Ordinary, 10 5-16 " "

Low Middling, 11 3-16 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 12 " "

March 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales of 200 bales at that price.